

"Mixed delegations" to the republican national convention seem to be the order of things in the states. The matter is a little too much mixed.

Wm. T. Price, representative in congress from the Eighth district of this state, who is a prohibitionist, is not in favor of a third party. The third party will not be the "loaded wagon."

Logan is mad because the Peoria convention did not unanimously endorse him. He should emulate President Arthur's example—attend to his official business and let his presidential chances take care of themselves.

Isaac Hodges, the banker at Platteville, in this state, who failed two months ago, has been twice arrested for embezzlement. It is said before he closed his bank that he was a hale, hearty old man, but now he is broken completely down and is nearly blind.

A Washington letter describes Mr. Blaine as very cheerful. He alights from his carriage like a man of half his age. His pantaloons are a little too thin in the cut, and do not display as much calf as Falstaff could boast of. He still carries his American seven dollar silver watch, wears a sixteen dollar ready-made wool suit, and in all other respects is very democratic.

The latest from New York is that out of 397 delegates the republican convention of that state 323 have been elected. They stand: Blaine, 133; Arthur, 83; Edmunds, 67; and Arthur, with no positive preference, 28; doubtful, 7. Of these 130 would be against Blaine on a direct issue. If Arthur receives the eighty delegates of New York city he will just about tie Blaine in the convention.

While politics is "all the rage," and while newspapers and public speakers are continually harping on presidential chances, it is refreshing to see how quiet and unexcited President Arthur is regarding the whole business. He manfully discharges his duties at the white house as if no presidential election was thought of. This kind of conduct commends itself to the whole country, and thinking men, no matter to what party they belong, admire the man for it.

Henry Dietrich and Edward Kinsella, of Milwaukee, have brought damages suits for \$10,000 each against Bentley & Nowlan, the contractors for the capitol extension, for injuries received in the collapse of the south wing upon the 8th of last November. Dietrich is a stone mason and Kinsella is a tinner, and both were injured by the accident, the former quite seriously. These will be regarded as test suits, and a test will more than likely result in an exoneration of the defendants.

An indication of the needs of the hour from the Chicago Times: "Mr. William Strong, with a mob of followers, is said to have taken possession of the town of Jackson, Kentucky, with the pleasing intention of hanging seventy-five of its citizens in retaliation for the recent execution there of Dean Strong and Henry Kibbourn. If Mr. Strong's proposed lynching expedition should be a success, the law-and-order people of Cincinnati should lose no time in securing his valuable services."

An official count shows that there are twenty organized societies in Europe and the United States with an aggregate income of \$1,500,000, whose object is to convert the Jews to Christianity. The Jewish Messenger estimates that Roman Catholic missionaries (among the Jews not included in the above estimate, spend \$1,500,000 a year for the same purpose, and it makes a mathematical calculation that at the current rate of conversions it will take two thousand years and \$20,000,000,000 to convert the eight millions of Jewish people.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway company will carry persons wishing to attend the national educational association meeting at Madison, for one and one-half fare for round trip. The tickets will be sufficiently low to enable all who wish, ample time to join the excursion, and still receive the benefit of the reduced rate for return passage. The meeting begins on the 15th of July. The company is preparing to sell excursion tickets to the Yellowstone park, the Pacific coast, Lake Superior, etc. Details, however, cannot at present be announced, as they have not yet been entirely completed.

Very recently an official report was submitted to the English house of commons, showing the income of the English government from duties on spirits, beer, wine, tobacco and excise licenses as \$195,529,313 and the revenue from custom duties, land tax, house duty, income tax and railway passengers' duty is \$109,135,170, making an aggregate of \$304,664,483, of which Ireland contributes \$33,270,645 from a population of 5,042,572. England and Wales contributed \$271,393,135 with a population of 28,732,174. It will be seen from this official report, that the Irish people, considering their subjugated condition, pay their full share of British taxation.

Mr. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, recently received the following brief letter from the young man toward whom the eyes of the country are at present directed:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—My dear Mr. Swett: Please see the friend who writes the enclosed letter proposing to organize a club in Chicago in my behalf for president.

I am not a candidate for either president or vice president, and therefore do not wish any clubs formed for me.

If you will kindly give this matter your consideration and stop it, you will much oblige me.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. LINDSEY.

This is modesty and simplicity that much older heads might profit by emulating. It is just like Robert, and that is the reason he is on every republican ticket for the vice presidency.

A report comes from Washington that the publishers of Blaine's book say that the sale of his book has been injured by the engraving of ex-president Hayes, to which many object. The authority for this statement says that Blaine is contemplating the advisability of having his publishers cut Hayes' picture from future editions of the book, on grounds, of course purely financial. If the engraving of Mr. Hayes is a good one, Mr. Blaine should answer his publishers as Horace Greely did the publishers of his "American Conflict," when they said it would not sell because signed Jeff Davis' hand. "The thing must stand as it is. If people don't want the book on that account, they need not buy it. I will settle with you for all loss. I can not change."

On condition that the saloon license in Milwaukee is not increased materially under the new administration, there will be a rush of saloon keepers to that city. The discovery has been made that liquor sellers in places where high license prevails propose to close up shop, and under a low license will hang out their sign in Milwaukee. The Evening Wisconsin is authority for the statement that already about a dozen applications have been made by outside parties for transfers of government licenses to that city, and more are expected. "Most of the applicants come from Chicago, where a \$500 license prevails, but the reporter was shown an application made by an Iowa man, showing that things are being made hot for saloon-keepers in that state. A government liquor license costs \$25 per year, and expires on the first of every May. Persons holding them can obtain permission to remove to any part of the country, without getting new licenses. A visit to the wholesale liquor dealers of the city elicited the information that saloon-keepers at Chicago and other high license districts are preparing to move to Milwaukee in case the common council here adopts the low license again."

The tide of immigration setting toward our shores is subject to fluctuations, but there exists no reason to anticipate that during the life of the present generation it will fail to reach the average height of the past ten years; immigration, therefore, continues to be one of the great economic questions of this country, and it involves a political problem of the highest importance, that of naturalization. That our naturalization laws are defective in many respects is notorious, and the demand for their revision will no doubt acquire added force from the publication of an article by Justice William Strong upon that subject in the North American Review for May. In the same number of the Review, Edwin P. Whipple offers a candid judgment of Matthew Arnold, as a thinker and as a man of letters. Richard A. Proctor, under the title of "A Zone of Worlds," writes of the vast multitude of the pigmy kindred of the earth, known as the asteroids. In "The Railway and the State," Gerrit L. Lansing essays to prove that the multiplication and extension of railroad lines, and the establishment of low rates of transportation, are hindered rather than helped by governmental interference. Prof. Henry P. Osborn, of Princeton college, has a highly interesting article on "Illusions of Memory." Helen Kendrick Johnson contributes an essay on "The Meaning of Song." Finally there is a joint discussion of "Workingmen's Grievances," by William Godwin Moody and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard university.

A short time ago, General Gordon called on Mr. Tilden at Gracery Park, and after listening to the Sage's statement about his health, the general very sympathetically said: "Ah, Mr. Tilden, I wish that I could give to you a portion of my own physical strength and vigor." "Yes," said Mr. Tilden, in his famous whisper, "that is just what my poor brother said to me three years ago, and we buried him yesterday." Mr. Tilden is doubtless in very poor health, and Mr. Doehler's description of him will be regarded as fairly answering the facts in the case. But it is now currently reported that his health had nothing to do with the announcement made by prominent democratic papers as far back as two or three years ago that he would not be a candidate in 1884. These papers supported him for nomination in 1880, but when they saw public sentiment was against him and that he failed to carry the convention a year ago, they attempted to force him off the course by suddenly and almost simultaneously announcing that he would not consent to run. Mr. Tilden's health had really nothing to do with his mysterious conduct regarding the presidency. He was told by a promise—New York democrat, who as a conspicuous leader in that state, that if he insisted on running he would meet with inevitable defeat. Mr. Tilden sent a confidential friend to interview the democratic leader. The interview established the confidential friend and for some time silenced Mr. Tilden. Certain documents were shown Tilden's friend, which would, it made public, prove the political death of Tilden in a campaign. They bear on the cipher campaign which he inaugurated in 1870, which was one of the most corrupt schemes known in this country to thwart the will of the people. It is true that poor Palton, Tilden's nephew, who did much of the disagreeable work, is dead, but Tilden, who planned the cipher scheme, who furnished money with which to pay the bribes, and who had general supervision of the whole system of frauds during that campaign, is still living, and doubtless wants to be a candidate for the presidency, but the leaders of the party do not want to confront the cipher frauds, and therefore will keep the old man down.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of this city, and at prices to interest buyers. Come and See E. Bowles.

THE BIG BILLS OF BLISS.

Extracts from Brewster's Report to the Senate.—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—A mass of correspondence accompanied the letter of the attorney general which was sent to the senate respecting the star-route trial expenses. Under date of "Washington, Dec. 20, 1881," Mr. Bliss wrote to Hon. B. H. Brewster, then engaged on the cases: "I have been away so much from home—less so now, than I think you will care to take yourself to; in other words more than you will feel like charging, though I wish you would come up to my mark. If you do not it may be wiser for your bill to go through alone. The department closes at 12 o'clock Saturday, and doesn't open Monday. It will therefore be apparently impossible for you—unless your bill is here Saturday morning—to get it out of the department of justice before you go. \* \* \* In the matter of bills, I don't want to be connected with Cook. He is putting in some bills for expenses in a way that may be right, but which will certainly be criticised."

Under date of "Philadelphia, Autumn 1882," the attorney general wrote Mr. Bliss: "For my own part, personally, I never object to full fees, and have accordingly signed the allowance and sent it to Washington, but you must remember that the members of congress who are not city lawyers, but who come from the country where fees are low, will object, and complain of fees at the rate of \$140 per day, including Sundays. Then again the star-route case will decide about this, and the Democrats, who may come into the majority, in the house, at least, will certainly criticize you and your charges, and try to deal with us following them; and especially so, as you are the pronounced associate of the president. They will not scruple to charge it as an act of favor parading of a job."

Under date of May 12, Mr. Bliss wrote to Brewster Cameron urging prompt action respecting a bill which was pending. He said: "If the attorney general would like to have the record show a bill reduced, let him reduce the bill he has from \$5,000 to \$5,000."

The correspondence is very voluminous, and covers various dates up to January, 1884. The letters were nearly all in regard to compensation, urging prompt action upon bills, etc.

Senator Van Wyck, upon whose resolution the correspondence was furnished, criticizes the documents as showing beyond doubt a decided scheme on the part of the counsel to swell their bill to the largest possible figures.

The Two Houses.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—In the senate, Wilson offered a resolution that it be competent for congress to fix freight rates on interstate commerce, secure free competition, and prohibit discrimination of any kind. Bills were passed to adjust the account for arms between South Carolina and the federal government, and to authorize the location of a branch soldiers' home in some one of the newer western states, at a cost of \$50,000. Consideration of the bankrupt bill having been resumed, George proposed an amendment giving laborers and servants priority of the debts due to the state or the United States, which was adopted. In executive session objection was made to the immediate consideration of the recommendation by the president that the collector at Key West be removed for sympathy with the Cuban insurgents.

The house of representatives passed a bill authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the St. Croix river in Wisconsin and Minnesota. With the pension appropriation bill was taken up, Rosecrans offered an amendment to strike out the provision for the pay of pension agents, leaving their duties to the pay department of the army.

The Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—In the senate an important amendment was added to the bankrupt bill at the instance of Mr. George, of Mississippi. The amendment provides that wages due any workman or laborer employed by the bankrupt, or not to exceed \$500 in amount to any claimant, shall be given a priority of third, in order, following the costs and charges of proceedings, and preceding the debts, taxes, and assessments due to the United States and the state. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 13. These votes the negative were: Bayard, Hoar, Morrill, Cameron of Wisconsin, Manderson, Pike, Dawes, Mitchell, Sawyer, Dolph. Mr. Fry suggested that all the candidates for the presidency were voting nay, but he overlooked the fact that Mr. Bayard voted the negative. The 17th section, which asserted the power of congress to repeal or amend state legislation, was stricken out. Mr. Morgan has made an attempt, as he did last year, to have the buying and selling of futures an act of bankruptcy. This was opposed by Mr. Hoar, who called attention to the fact that this proposition had last year excited the general condemnation of the press.

The Collector at Key West.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—The executive session of the senate was for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee on commerce on a communication received from the president several days ago, recommending the removal of Collector Wilcox, of Key West, Fla., who is charged with sympathy and collusion with Cuban filibusters. The report of the committee was favorable, but it was antagonized on the ground that the collector had not been granted an opportunity to defend himself. In consequence of the currency of the report was referred to the executive calendar for future consideration.

The Greely Award.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—Secretary Chandler has offered a reward of \$25,000 to "such ship or ships, not in the military or naval service of the United States, as shall discover and report, or voluntarily ascertain the fate of the expedition of Lieut. A. W. Greely."

Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—The nothing bill will not be taken up again in the house before Tuesday next.

Count Dannewasser was examined by the Janesville circuit court, in consequence of a new character was dictated.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank, of Minneapolis, Min., to commence business with a capital of \$500,000.

Gustave Cluzan, of Illinois, has been appointed as an internal revenue agent, to succeed W. T. Clark, resigned.

Members of the house naval committee speak of the introduction by the senate of the appropriation for the purchase of the battleship USS Oregon. The controversy on this bill failed to delay its passage until the close of the present session. Unless the senate recedes from its amendments it is possible that the bill may fail, as there is not the least chance of the house jointing according thereto.

Declarations are presented nearly every day in the senate in opposition to the news copyright bill.

Buy your big fine white shirt—50cts at Chicago store.

Look at Whitton & McLean's paint advertisement in another column.

Whitton & McLean, opposite postoffice, Broadway & First.

Bottom prices on every thing in the drug line at Stearns & Baker.

For cough medicines go to Eldredge's.

New assortment of combs, tooth brushes, toilet soaps and face powders, at Palmer & Stevens' druggists.

A STARVING PEOPLE.

Great Distitution Among the Farmers of South Carolina.

Appalling Disclosures of Want and Suffering.—Loss of Crops Leaves the People in Want of Bread.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Herald has the following from Deltos, S. C.: "Because no voice has been lifted in a cry for aid the great world does not know that the people of a state, one of the old thirteen, are now undergoing privations unparalleled in her history. Such silence under suffering is only accounted for by a singular stolidism which seems inherent with these people. From the northern boundary, among the mountains, to the southern line of the Atlantic, a drought, prevailed from May until December. The scorching sun withered the green fields, until hundreds of acres were known to yield only as many ears of corn. The withering winds seemed laden with marvellous power, and favored distress, the ruined farmers. The fall crops were planted only in the low bottoms, beside those streams that were not dried up, and even these failed to produce more than the cost of planting. In many localities water became a precious commodity, and a bucketful was given and received as a valuable boon. Far into winter this scarcity continued. With the greatest difficulty winter grain was sown, but the first crop was almost universally a failure. Later on, in February, a better stand was obtained, and now those who could afford to buy the seed have hopes of a partial supply of the forage for their animals."

A prominent business man of Barnwell county, said: "My section could have weathered it through had the merchants been able to stand the pressure. You see, they had advanced supplies to the farmers, taking liens on their growing crops. Half a dozen merchants in this little place by hard work, have obtained an extension of time until next November. It is only a delay of the trouble. Any man who can put two and two together knows what is coming." He uttered the last sentence like a sob, and turned and walked away.

"Go into the country," said another, "if you would know the condition of the people. There are people with large plantations who are so lodged in that bread is barely attainable."

A small farmer, known and respected, said: "I had something to live upon till Christmas. Since then I don't know how we have lived. Many times there is not a mouthful to eat in the house. I have kept my horse alive by picking grass from the trees till the grass grew, and now he lives on that, but he is nothing but skin and bones."

"Is there no possible relief for you?" "There will be none until May," he replied, "and the merchant who has always advanced to me will let me have supplies enough to keep soul and body together until I can make a crop. He can't do more than this, for he is almost broke himself."

"Have you no friends to help you?" "I've had one friend who would help me if she could know, but we can't get to her now." The man's half-finished face and figure told a sadder story even than his words. In the humble room sat and with, and mother, both emaciated, frail, and in the next apartment was his daughter, lying on the bed, where, in great pain, she had spent several years. We learned that this man's industrious habits and character were the means of his obtaining the promise of help. Unless it comes speedily it will be of no avail.

"Are there other cases like that?" was asked. "That is only one of many. Go on the highways and look at the people's faces. They never look so before."

Your informant has been in four counties in the lower part of South Carolina of late, and the same story is repeated in them all. The perilous times in the north to light the small farmers, who feed on wheat and cotton, in the shape of extortioners. Men are hard to each other, because the stress for bread robs them of feeling for others. There are cases that show how human nature can be changed, and what it will do for others. "Six instances where assistance is given the negroes from the whites, and where the whites receive aid from the blacks, are frequent and touching."

Now, if ever, is the time when the northern heart should be softened by the knowledge of the southern blacks. Mississippi is the hardest season in the south for the farmer. If in spring the crop of breadstuffs is pushed back, there will be no cornmeal until June, when help will come from the north. Alken, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton, Beaufort, Charleston and Orangeburg are among the counties that are suffering. It would not be surprising the truth to say that there is scarcely a country where the people are not suffering from the general calamity. There will be need of help, but it should come from home. South Carolina has moneyed men enough to keep her steady from an appeal to those without her boundaries.

COMBINE, S. C., April 18.—The Marion Independent says: "Reports reach us from different sections of the country giving accounts of many instances of actual suffering caused by persons unable to get bread. From what we learn there has been no relief since the war when provisions were so scarce. There are hundreds, perhaps, in Marion county to-day who cannot get enough to eat. The largest liberality must prevail, or starvation in many instances will be the consequence."

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THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers Everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. WE MAKE NO SECOND-GRADE GOODS.

Never fails to cure a Cough.

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GRAND OPENING.

We are pleased to announce that our spring and summer styles for 1884, are now open for the inspection of the public. Our new stock consists of the newest and best seasonable goods, embracing all the latest novelties and standard grades as well. We claim for our stock general excellence in quality and style, immense variety, and a scale of prices which will be found extremely low.

Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing!

In styles, shapes and qualities to suit all pocket books.

STYLISH CLOTHES, Glove Fitting Clothes, DURABLE CLOTHES, At Your Own Price.

Almost very low; any way, another thing, do not fail to see our fine stock of gent's furnishing goods, elegant style, very large stock. Our new spring goods are most desirable, and our prices always right.

FRED SONNEBORN, The Star Clothier, Myers' House Corner.

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Corner Main and Milwaukee Sts., Janesville, Wis.

The Spring Trade

is now open, and has commenced in full blast at the New York Cash Store

M. C. Smith has been receiving the past week, a large, and elegant assortment of DRY GOODS and CARPETS

for the early spring trade. Our stock of dress goods is far superior to any stock in this city. Particular attention is called to a large assortment of dress goods, that we are selling at 20 cents a yard. No such goods can be found in any other house in Janesville at this price.

Special attention is called to our immense stock of black dress goods, which comprises some of the most elegant goods in the market, also, a splendid line of Black and Colored Cashmeres!

March 21, 1884. M. C. SMITH.

Heavy Dress Silks \$1.25 per yard. Gingham 5c per yard. 50 pieces Seersuckers, something new. Choice line of Hosiery just opened.

DRESS GOODS! For the spring, the largest in the city, from 10c to 1.50c per yard, at McKEY & BRO.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PAINT, BECAUSE PAINT CAN NOW DRY WITHOUT GETTING FULL OF DUST OR INSECTS. YOU WILL FIND THE BEST STOCK OF PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC., AT WHITON & McLEAN'S

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For Piles, Wounds, Cuts, Ulcers or Sores, no remedy so prompt in soothing and allaying inflammation as this Cure. It does not smart or burn. Directions to use are on the wrapper accompanying every bottle.

# PAPILLON CATARRH CURE

Sneezing, Watery Eyes and Pain in the Head.  
 Bronchial Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Catarrh,  
 also Rose Cold, this remedy will permanently cure.  
 takes the front rank as a cure for Hay Fever, as many  
 testimonials certify. It has been used several years  
 successfully. Directions in ten languages accompany  
 every bottle.

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**COUGH CURE**  
Can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. It does not contain drugs or chemicals, but a harmless vegetable syrup, very delicious to the taste that relieves and positively cures  
**WHOOPIING COUGH**  
at once, and is a permanent cure for Bronchitis or Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.

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A regular graduate. **33**—The Oldest Specialist in the United States, whose LIFE LONG EXPERIENCE perfects method and success in adding nature's own "Secrets" to the cures of all Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Affections of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Eruptions, Ulcers, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Sore Mouth, Throat, Bone Pains, permanently cured and eradicated from the system for life.

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talans great skill, and, physics, and throughout the country, knowing this, frequently, and difficult cases to the Oldest Specialist, by whom every known good remedy is used. Dr. J. C. Age and Experience make his opinion of each case of prime importance. Those who call see me, or the Doctor, Consultation free and secret. I consider all Cases which have failed in obtaining relief elsewhere, especially solicited. Female Diseases treated. Call at my Rooms from 9 to 4 P. M. to 8 to 11; Sundays, 10 to 12. GUIDE TO HEALTHY MENT FREE. Address as above.

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**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—COUNTY COURT  
Rock County.—In the matter of the estate  
of Sarah M. Massolotti, deceased.  
Letters testamentary having been issued  
this day to J. C. Metcalf, and the time for  
creditors to present their claims for allowance  
having been limited to the 7th day of October  
next, inclusive, notice is hereby given that this  
Court, at the office of the Judge thereof, in the  
city of Janesville, in this county, at the next  
October term, to be held on the 7th day of

October next, 1130 a'clock p. m., to  
o'clock p. m., will receive, examine and adjust  
all claims and demands of all persons against  
said deceased.—Dated April 2, 1887.  
By the Court. AMOS P. PRICHARD,  
april 2w County Judge.


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